

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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## *Contents*

### Europe:

#### Neutrality:

	Page
Statement by the Secretary of State . . . . .	245
Proclamations of the neutrality of the United States .	246
Executive order regulating enforcement of the neu- trality of the United States . . . . .	247
Travel on belligerent ships . . . . .	247
Credits to belligerents . . . . .	247
Contributions for relief in belligerent countries . . .	248
Regulations on traffic in arms . . . . .	249
Halting of American vessel by German submarine . .	249
Aerial bombardments by German aviation: Reports of the American Ambassador to Poland . . . . .	249
Proclamation by Great Britain of articles of contra- band . . . . .	250
Facilities for return of Americans from Europe . . .	251

#### The American republics:

Inter-American Consultative Conference at Panama: Statement by Under Secretary Welles . . . . .	251
Committee on Unification of Civil and Commercial Laws of the American Republics . . . . .	252
Anniversaries of independence . . . . .	252

#### General:

Celebration of the Jewish New Year . . . . .	253
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[Over]



	<b>Page</b>
Publications . . . . .	253
Commercial policy:	
The World's Fair and Peace: Remarks by Assistant Secretary Grady . . . . .	254
Consumer Interest in Tariffs: Remarks by Assistant Secretary Grady . . . . .	256
Traffic in arms, tin-plate scrap, etc.:	
Monthly statistics . . . . .	259
International conferences, commissions, etc.:	
First Pan American Housing Conference . . . . .	269
Treaty information:	
Restriction of war:	
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of Armies in the Field (Treaty Series No. 847) . . . . .	270
Mutual guarantees:	
Anglo-Polish Agreement of Mutual Assistance . . . . .	270
Aviation:	
Agreement With Argentina for the Detail of Military Aviation Instructors . . . . .	271
Postal:	
Parcel Post Agreement With Barbados . . . . .	272
Parcel Post Agreement With Egypt. . . . .	272
Telecommunications:	
Regional Radio Convention of Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone . . . . .	272

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## *Europe*

### NEUTRALITY

#### Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 14]

The Secretary of State made the following statement at the press conference on September 14 regarding neutrality:

"The Government of the United States has not abandoned any of its rights as a neutral under international law. It has, however, for the time being prescribed, by domestic legislation, certain restrictions for its nationals which have the effect of requiring them to refrain from the exercise of privileges which but for such legislation they would have the right to exercise under international law, such as the right to travel on belligerent vessels, to make loans and extend credits to belligerent governments, et cetera. These restrictive measures do not and cannot constitute a modification of the principles of international law but rather they require nationals of the United States to forego, until the Congress shall decide otherwise, the exercise of certain rights under those principles. Furthermore, this Government gives the widest possible notice to American shipping regarding danger areas as the information is acquired by it. This Government also warns American nationals and American shipping against actual danger in any other respect as situations involving such danger are brought to its attention, whether those situations result from lawful or unlawful activities of the belligerents. It endeavors to exercise all due diligence in the protection of American lives and

property and of course must expect American nationals likewise to exercise due diligence in keeping clear of danger—actual or potential.

"In the letters which I addressed to Senator Pittman and Representative Bloom on May 27, 1939, I stated the situation as follows:

"... The rights of our nationals under international law may properly be restricted by our own legislation along certain lines for the purpose of avoiding incidents which might involve us in a conflict. In indicating certain restrictions upon the exercise of our rights as a neutral I do not wish to be considered as advocating the abandonment of these, or indeed of any, neutral rights; but there is reasonable ground for restricting at this time the exercise of these rights."

"The principles of international law as regards neutrals and belligerents have been evolved through the centuries. While belligerents have frequently departed from these principles on one pretext or another and have endeavored to justify their action on various grounds, the principles still subsist.

"This Government, adhering as it does to these principles, reserves all rights of the United States and its nationals under international law and will adopt such measures as may seem most practical and prudent when those rights are violated by any of the belligerents."

### Proclamations of the Neutrality of the United States

[Released to the press September 10]

#### PROCLAIMING THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY, ON THE ONE HAND, AND CANADA, ON THE OTHER HAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Germany, on the one hand, and Canada, on the other hand;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that all of the provisions of my proclamation of September 5, 1939, proclaiming the neutrality of the United States in a war between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand apply equally in respect to Canada.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine,  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[Released to the press September 10]

#### EXPORT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO CANADA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war", approved August 31, 1935, as amended February 29, 1936, provides in part as follows:

"Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between, or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent state named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state."

AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"The President shall, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to other states as and when they may become involved in such war."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America,



acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that all of the provisions of my proclamation of September 5, 1939, in regard to the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand, henceforth apply to Canada.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine,  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

# **Executive Order Regulating Enforcement of the Neutrality of the United States**

[Released to the press September 10]

## **EXECUTIVE ORDER**

*Prescribing Regulations Governing the Enforcement of the Neutrality of the United States*

WHEREAS, under the treaties of the United States and the law of nations it is the duty of

the United States, in any war in which the United States is a neutral, not to permit the commission of unneutral acts within the jurisdiction of the United States;

AND WHEREAS, a proclamation was issued by me on the tenth day of September declaring the neutrality of the United States of America in the war now existing between Germany, on the one hand, and Canada, on the other hand:

NOW, THEREFORE, in order to make more effective the enforcement of the provisions of said treaties, law of nations, and proclamation, I hereby prescribe that the provisions of my Executive Order No. 8233 of September 5, 1939, prescribing regulations governing the enforcement of the neutrality of the United States, apply equally in respect to Canada.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

*September 10, 1939.*

## **Travel on Belligerent Ships**

[Released to the press September 11]

**REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APPROVED MAY 1, 1937**

SEPTEMBER 11, 1939.

The Secretary of State announces that the regulations under section 9 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, which he promulgated on September 5, 1939, henceforth apply equally in respect to travel by citizens of the United States on vessels of Canada.

CORDELL HULL

## **Credits to Belligerents**

[Released to the press September 11]

**REGULATION CONCERNING CREDITS TO BELLIGERENTS**

I hereby prescribe that the provisions of my regulation of September 6, 1939, concerning credits to France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand shall henceforth apply equally in re-

spect to credits to Canada and the Union of South Africa.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
September 11, 1939.

### Contributions for Relief in Belligerent Countries

[Released to the press September 11]

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SOLICITATION AND COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR USE IN CANADA

SEPTEMBER 11, 1939.

The Secretary of State announces that the rules and regulations under the provisions of section 3 (a) of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, in regard to the solicitation and collection of funds for use in France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand, which he promulgated on September 5, 1939, henceforth apply equally in respect to the solicitation and collection of funds for use in Canada.

CORDELL HULL

[Released to the press September 14]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for the supplying of food and clothing to relieve human suffering in the countries now at war, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939:

1. Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, 1002 Pittston Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
2. International Save the Children Fund of America, Inc., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3. Anthracite Relief Committee, 53-59 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
4. Polish Union of the United States of North America, 53-59 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
5. Polish Relief Fund, 1550 East Canfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
6. Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., 380 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
7. Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, 3111 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
8. Walter Golanski and Edmund B. Krotkiewicz, co-partners of Polish Radio Programs Bureau, 11301 Joseph Campau Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
9. Polish Relief Fund, 355 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.
10. American Committee for Relief of Polish Non-Combatant Women, Children, Refugees (New York headquarters' address to be supplied later).
11. New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, 2866 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
12. Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., 225 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
13. Rekord Printing & Publishing Company, 603-605 North Shamokin Street, Shamokin, Pa.
14. General Council of Polish Organizations in Pittsburgh, 3509 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
15. American Women's Hospitals, Medical Service Committee of the American Medical Women's Association, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
16. American Committee for Civilian Relief in Poland, 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

All of these registrants, with the exception of the International Save the Children Fund of America, Inc., and the American Women's Hospitals, have stated in their applications that they intend to use the funds collected for relief in Poland. The International Save the Children Fund of America, Inc., states that it intends to distribute its funds through its representatives in England, probably Poland, and

possibly other countries which may appeal to it. The American Women's Hospitals states that it intends to distribute its funds through its representatives in France.

### Regulations on Traffic in Arms

[Released to the press September 11]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PAMPHLET, "INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS—LAWS AND REGULATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE GOVERNING THE INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR AND OTHER MUNITIONS OF WAR"

### PART XI—SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN REGARD TO EXPORTATION TO CANADA

SEPTEMBER 11, 1939.

The Secretary of State announces that the special provisions in regard to exportation to France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand, promulgated on September 5, 1939, and set forth in Part IX of this pamphlet, henceforth apply equally in respect to Canada.

CORDELL HULL

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### HALTING OF AMERICAN VESSEL BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

[Released to the press September 12]

Following is the text of a telegram received by the Department of State from the Waterman Steamship Corporation:

"MOBILE, ALABAMA,  
September 11, 1939.

"The following radio message was received from our American S. S. *Wacosta* bound Glasgow to New York with general cargo and a few passengers.

"Stopped Saturday afternoon detained three hours by German submarine, papers examined and holds searched, warned that vessels not stopping immediately at any signals of approaching sub will be fired on, flags displayed as per instructions received Glasgow'.

"This message has also been transmitted to United States Maritime Commission.

WATERMAN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION"

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### AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS BY GERMAN AVIATION

#### Reports of the American Ambassador to Poland

[Released to the press September 13]

The following is a paraphrase of a telegram received from the American Ambassador to Poland, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., dated September 8:

"Aerial bombardments by German aviation definitely include industrial establishments which are engaged in war production (the bombardment of which endangers surrounding communities); railroads (the bombardment of

which frequently endangers hospital and refugee trains); bridges, and the general public crossing them, and populations residing near bridges, airports, and troop centers throughout the country. (The Polish Army in making its defensive retreat is billeting military forces in civilian communities, there being hardly any community that does not house some troops. In addition, there are barracks in practically every smaller center and in all cities.)



"Although they are ostensibly appearing to follow the principle of limiting bombardments from the air to objectives of a military character, in my opinion the German forces are taking advantage of every opportunity, without regard to the danger to the civilian population which may be involved. It is also evident that the German bombers are releasing the bombs they carry even when they are in doubt as to the identity of their objectives.

"There may also be cited the attacks made on my villa and that of my neighbor; a heavy attack on modern apartment buildings in the suburbs of Warsaw, situated one kilometer from military barracks; the destruction of a sanatorium, involving the death of ten children, in the woods near Otwock; the bombing of a refugee train on its way from Kutno; damage done to a hospital train carrying a party of wounded soldiers, which was plainly marked with a Red Cross on the roof and drawn up at the uncovered East Station of Warsaw, and

the destruction of a Girl Guide hut in which 12 girls were killed.

"According to the best available information to date, the fortifications, factories, and bridges surrounding the cities of Lublin and Lwow are being subjected to increasing bombardment from the air, although there has been no bombing of the centers of the cities named."

The following telegram was received from Ambassador Biddle September 13 from the Polish town where the Embassy is now located:

"This place a defenseless open village was bombed at 11 a. m. today by flight of four German planes which dropped at least 12 bombs not only on outskirts but also along main street 300 yards from this Embassy and within even closer proximity of other missions as well as the Foreign Office now located here. Verified casualties include 11 killed 40 seriously injured and many business properties. Population terrorized by suddenness and unexpectedness of raid."

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## PROCLAMATION BY GREAT BRITAIN OF ARTICLES OF CONTRABAND

[Released to the press September 13]

The Department of State has been informed by the British Ambassador in Washington that a proclamation has been issued in London specifying the articles to be treated as contraband of war by His Majesty's Government, and that these articles are as follows:

### "SCHEDULE I

#### "*Absolute Contraband*

"(a) All kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives, chemicals, or appliances suitable for use in chemical warfare and machines for their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; articles necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients,

"(b) Fuel of all kinds; all contrivances for, or means of, transportation on land, in the water or air, and machines used in their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; instruments, articles, or animals necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

"(c) All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines, or documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture or use.

"(d) Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt; also metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery, or other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture,

"SCHEDULE II

"Conditional Contraband

"(e) All kinds of food, foodstuffs, feed, forage, and clothing and articles and materials used in their production."

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**FACILITIES FOR RETURN OF AMERICANS FROM EUROPE**

[Released to the press September 14]

According to the most reliable statistics available to the Department, some 9,900 passengers arrived at United States Atlantic ports from Europe during the week ended September 7. Reports of the number of passengers carried by several foreign lines to Atlantic ports, including Canadian, are not being received. However, two ships of foreign registry, with an unreported passenger list but having a total capacity of 2,350 passengers, arrived in New York during the period under review. It may be assumed, therefore, that at least 12,000 passengers arrived at the Atlantic ports from Europe during the week ended September 7. For the week preceding, 9,300 passengers arrived from Europe at United States Atlantic ports and 1,200 at Canadian ports, according to the Department's information.

Additional facilities for the transportation next week (the week ending September 23) of a greater number of passengers will be available.

Every operator of a freight steamer under the American flag has been requested to make his vessels available to American citizens at any port of call in Europe, and American consular officials have been authorized to issue the appropriate emergency certificates enabling such ships to carry extra passengers. Many freighters have already sailed carrying passengers to their maximum capacity, which in general ranges between 18 and 25.

The S. S. *Orizaba* is due shortly at an English port and will pick up survivors of the S. S. *Athenia*. The S. S. *Shawnee* has sailed for a French port, and three other passenger vessels are about to sail. These five ships will have a combined passenger capacity of 3,520.

Certain neutral-flag ships are resuming their services and affording accommodations to the United States. It is understood that Netherlands ports and the Mediterranean area, in particular, are covered by these neutral services.

In addition to the special ship facilities which have been arranged, the regular North Atlantic passenger ships of United States registry are continuing to make quick passages to and from Europe, and quick turnarounds.

*The American Republics*

**INTER-AMERICAN CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE AT PANAMA**

**Statement by Under Secretary Welles<sup>1</sup>**

[Released to the press September 15]

The meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, or special representatives, of all of the American republics, which is to take place in Panama on September 23, creates a precedent. In accordance with the agreements unanimously reached at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace which met

in Buenos Aires in 1936 and at the Inter-American Conference which met in Lima last year, this meeting, which will now be held for the first time, is for the purpose of consultation—a consultation considered necessary by all of

<sup>1</sup> Statement made by Mr. Welles, U. S. delegate to the Conference, on sailing from New York for Panama, September 15, 1939.



the American republics in view of the outbreak of a general war in Europe, because such a general war is regarded as a potential menace to the peace of the New World.

It is significant that at a moment like this the representatives of the 21 sovereign American neighbors should assemble on equal terms to consider the peaceful measures which they may individually or collectively take in order to safeguard their neutrality; in order to preserve so far as may be possible their economic and commercial interests from dislocation as the result of the outbreak of war abroad; and above all else, in order to keep war away from this continent.

Finally, I feel confident that it will be the general desire on the part of all to support in every practical manner those principles of international conduct for which the American democracies severally and jointly stand and only through the observance of which can there be the restoration of a world order based on law.

[Released to the press September 12]

Following is the delegation of the United States to the Inter-American Consultative Conference at Panama:

*Delegate:*

The Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State

*Advisers:*

The Honorable Edwin C. Wilson, Minister Designate to Uruguay

Dr. Herbert Feis, Adviser on International Economic Affairs, Department of State

Dr. Warren Kelchner, Acting Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State, *secretary general of the delegation*

Dr. Marjorie M. Whiteman, Assistant to the Legal Adviser, Department of State

*Press officer:*

Mr. Sheldon Thomas, Assistant Chief, Division of Current Information, Department of State

*Secretary to the United States delegate:*

Mr. Paul C. Daniels, Second Secretary, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

*Assistant to the United States delegate:*

Miss Anna L. Clarkson, Assistant to the Under Secretary of State

*Translator:*

Mr. Guillermo Suro

*Clerical staff:*

Miss Muriel Kluczny

Miss Frances M. Beach

Miss Gladys E. Schukraft

Mr. Gustav Sallas

*Code:*

Mr. Burton R. Kirby

Mr. Delbert D. Mehaffy.

♦ ♦ ♦

# COMMITTEE ON UNIFICATION OF CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LAWS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press September 13]

The President has appointed Wesley Alba Sturges, J. D., a member of the Yale Law School, as American representative to the Permanent Committee of Jurists to Study and Prepare the Unification of the Civil and Commercial Laws of the American Republics.

This Committee is a result of a resolution passed by the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima, Peru, in December 1938 which provided for the establishment of a permanent committee of jurists to study and prepare the unification of the civil and commercial laws of the American republics. The Committee is composed of three members of whom one is designated by the Government of the United States and the two remaining members determined by lot by the Director of the University of San Marcos at Lima from a list of jurists made up by the designation of one member by each of the 20 other American republics.

♦ ♦ ♦

# ANNIVERSARIES OF INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press September 15]

The following telegrams were addressed September 15 by President Roosevelt to the Presidents of the Central American republics

on the occasion of the anniversaries of their independence:

"His Excellency LEÓN CORTÉS,  
*President of Costa Rica,*  
*San José.*

"I take pleasure in extending to Your Excellency on this anniversary of the independence of your country cordial felicitations and sincere wishes for the welfare of the people of Costa Rica.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

"His Excellency  
General MAXIMILIANO HERNÁNDEZ MARTINEZ,  
*President of El Salvador,*  
*San Salvador.*

"On behalf of my fellow countrymen and in my own name I convey to Your Excellency cordial greetings and the assurances of my best wishes on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of El Salvador.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

"His Excellency General JORGE UBICO,  
*President of Guatemala,*  
*Guatemala.*

"I am happy to extend to Your Excellency and through you to your fellow countrymen heartiest felicitations upon this anniversary of the independence of Guatemala.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

"His Excellency General TIBURCIO CARIAS A.,  
*President of the Republic of Honduras,*  
*Tegucigalpa.*

"On this national anniversary of the independence of Honduras it gives me pleasure to extend to Your Excellency my cordial congratulations and best wishes for the peace and prosperity of your country.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

"His Excellency General ANASTASIO SOMOZA,  
*President of Nicaragua,*  
*Managua.*

"Upon this national anniversary it is a great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency friendly

greetings and the assurances of my personal regards.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

[Released to the press September 16]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1939.

"His Excellency General LÁZARO CÁRDENAS,  
*President of the United Mexican States,*  
*Mexico, D. F.*

"Upon this national holiday please accept my cordial felicitations and my best wishes for the welfare of the Mexican people.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

## General

### CELEBRATION OF THE JEWISH NEW YEAR

[Released to the press September 13]

The Secretary of State has issued the following message on the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year on September 13, 1939:

"I am happy to extend to our fellow citizens of the Jewish faith my heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year and to express my best wishes for their happiness and well-being during the coming year."

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agents of Foreign Principals and of Foreign Governments: Laws and Regulations Administered by the Secretary of State Governing the Registration of Agents of Foreign Principals and the Notification of Agents of Foreign Governments. Publication 1370. vi, 16 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, September 1939. Publication 1372. ii, 82 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

## *Commercial Policy*

### THE WORLD'S FAIR AND PEACE

Remarks by Assistant Secretary Grady <sup>2</sup>

[Released to the press September 13]

It is a pleasure and an honor for me to come here this evening and extend to you on behalf of the Secretary of State greetings and felicitations.

This World's Fair has been and will continue to be a great success, and the participation of foreign governments has gone far to make it that. The opportunity which the Fair affords of displaying the products and of giving evidence of the resources and enterprise of the countries that are participating here, makes it a great agency for peace. I say this despite the unhappy circumstance of war in the world, for war surely is but a frightful interlude in the progress and advancement of mankind. Even though the war should last longer than all of us fervently hope, it can only interrupt and not destroy the great forces of peace and progress that constantly are at work in the world. This fair is such a force.

It would be most unfortunate if because of the tragedy of another great war now going on we should lose confidence and faith in the powerful forces of peace and progress which are at work. We must maintain our faith in the possibilities of a truly peaceful world and turn all our efforts to bring this about.

The World's Fair is a symbol of world cooperation for trade and peaceful relations among the nations. It is a concrete embodiment of the spirit of the good neighbor, which

is the spirit actuating our Government's whole foreign policy. To the extent that the countries of the world can conduct peaceful and profitable relations will peace prevail. The concept of an international order in trade, currency, shipping, and travel is the concept of mutual dependence and common interest in advancing standards of living and prosperity everywhere.

While economic factors are not the only cause of war, they are in most instances the basic and primary cause of conflict between countries. Racial and cultural differences are quickly dissolved when it is possible to carry on successful and mutually profitable commercial intercourse. This is not materialism, for spiritual values tend quickly to disappear when men struggle hard for life. Successful international relations are based on the concept of cooperation and recognition of the reality of world unity and the dependence of countries on each other for their well-being and prosperity. There is no place for war in a true world system, because war, especially war based on aggression, grows out of a philosophy of national irresponsibility to the world order.

It is because our President and Secretary of State feel so strongly that successful world commerce is the basis for a peaceful world that they have been working since 1934 to secure from the countries of the world cooperation in the reestablishment of the international economic and political system which is a condition of world peace—in a word, the application of the "good neighbor" policy to our international trade and political relations.

<sup>2</sup> Delivered at a dinner in honor of the Foreign Commissioners-General to the New York World's Fair, at Perylon Hall, New York City, September 13, 1939, and broadcast over station WEVD.

May I quote here from a speech by Secretary Hull delivered in Chicago in May of this year:

"... the maintenance of world order under law is the sole effective instrumentality for the preservation of enduring peace. Such world order calls for acceptance and application by nations of certain basic principles of justice and fair dealing in civilized international relations: Respect for national independence and sovereignty; scrupulous observance of international obligations; willingness to adjust all international disputes solely by pacific means. To the establishment of such world order we can contribute by our own firm adherence to these principles; by using our moral influence to induce other nations to give them their adherence; by cooperating in all peaceful efforts to give practical reality to the application of these principles; by maintaining our strength and our courage, to the end that no nation will be tempted to challenge anywhere our vital national interests.

"... our role in foreign affairs is concerned with the promotion of sound and healthy international economic relations as an indispensable foundation of world order under law and, therefore, of enduring peace. Today the well-being of every nation increases in proportion as its citizens have peaceful access to the resources of the world rather than merely to those within its own frontiers. Such access is possible only through mutually beneficial trade and through all those other innumerable international relationships which have already enriched so magnificently the lives of individuals and of nations."

A world system founded on nondiscrimination and fair dealings in the trade relations of the nationals of all countries, without the intervention of governments to use trade for national political purposes, has been the dream

of the statesmen of this country. That we have fairly succeeded is attested by the fact that we have made 21 agreements with 20 countries, all of which are based on principles which alone can rebuild the world order. The threat of war and the intensification of nationalism as a result of that threat have kept this program from achieving far greater results even than it has achieved.

Had there not been the development of political aggression during the past few years—had the world been peace-minded—this program would have undoubtedly accomplished its full objectives, and we would have had not only world peace but greater world prosperity.

But even in these dark days we must continue the struggle for the reestablishment of a world order based on cooperation and mutuality. It is the intention of our President and our Secretary of State to pursue the "good neighbor" policy in all its aspects and in particular to press the program of trade agreements as energetically as the circumstances confronting us will permit. We will continue to offer the world the opportunity for cooperation in the lowering of the excessive barriers to commerce and economic intercourse.

It matters not how long the war may last or how it may terminate; the necessity for the establishment of conditions under which international trade can function and flourish will still exist. We know that many of the problems which have resulted in war remain the same after war is over! In fact war intensifies these problems, and constructive remedies are the more difficult to apply.

I wish to say to this distinguished gathering that it is the intention of the American Government to press for all the peace objectives to which it has dedicated itself and invites and urges the fullest cooperation from all the countries represented at this gathering.



## CONSUMER INTEREST IN TARIFFS

Remarks by Assistant Secretary Grady <sup>3</sup>

[Released to the press September 14]

Consumers are vitally interested in prices, and taxes of all kinds have a bearing on prices. Tariffs are taxes. But historically, the people of this country have been more concerned with the interest of producers than with the interest of consumers in our tariff rates.

The trade-agreements program, which has for its purpose the making of agreements with foreign countries for the mutual lowering of taxes on imports, is of vital concern to those who consume not only imported merchandise but domestically produced merchandise.

An import duty in many cases raises not only the price of the imported article but of similar articles domestically produced. The theory of a sound tax is one that is collected for the interest of the community or country as a whole with the least possible burden on production. No tax is a good tax in itself. It is good only to the degree that the purpose for which it is levied is good.

Taxes levied for the benefit of particular groups or to enable particular groups to enjoy special privilege impose a cost on the community which must be specifically justified. There are many such taxes, including those sometimes referred to as punitive taxes. For example, taxes on chain stores in the interest of independents are not taxes for revenue but taxes to restrict the operations of one group of merchants in the interest of another. The consumer's interest is apt to be overlooked. Tariffs when imposed for the purpose of penalizing the importer in the interest of the domestic producer are not unlike taxes imposed on one type of domestic merchant in the interest of another. There may be reasons of a broad economic nature for using the taxing power to favor one type of merchandise distributor as against an-

other or for aiding domestic industry by taxing foreign products, but in all of these instances the interest of the consumer is all too often forgotten and seldom taken into full account. The consumer interest and the national interest are of course identical—certainly in the long run. This is not to deny that there are many cases where reasonable protection is justified. Among such instances are the building up of new industry and new enterprise. However, such protection presupposes a time when the industry has grown to full maturity and continued assistance through the taxing power of the Government is unnecessary, in fact nationally harmful because of its cost to the taxpayers and to the consumers; and all types of justifiable protection must be weighed against this cost and be reexamined from time to time in the light of changed conditions.

In the nature of things it is not possible to measure the exact cost to consumers of excessive tariff protection. It is interesting to note, however, that in May 1934 the Foreign Policy Association estimated that by reason of tariff duties some 20 dutiable products imported into the United States cost American consumers over half a billion dollars a year more than they otherwise would. Of this the Association estimated that the sugar tariff alone cost consumers \$184,000,000 annually. The cost of tariff protection on dairy products was estimated at \$105,000,000 a year. There are industries in the United States whose entire income is less than the increased cost which the tariffs on their products force consumers to pay.

In trade agreements with other countries the United States has reduced certain of our excessive customs duties on articles of special interest to consumers and has thus reduced the prices which American consumers have to pay for such articles. Among these may be mentioned alcoholic beverages, including the full 50-percent reduction on all whiskey of more than 4 years ageing in wooden containers and

<sup>3</sup> Delivered at a banquet of the National Consumers Tax Commission at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, September 14, 1939, and broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting Co.



on champagne and other sparkling wines. The full 50-percent reduction was also made in the duty on cocoa and chocolate and on edible gelatin. Substantial duty reductions have also been made in the case of other foodstuffs, such as fish, Swiss and Roquefort cheese, canned mushrooms, various flavoring extracts, and the food specialties of a number of foreign countries.

Under the Cuban agreement duty reductions have been granted on limes and on jellies, jams, and marmalades made primarily from tropical fruits not commercially produced in this country.

In the Cuban agreement, also, duty reductions were made on a number of fresh vegetables, such as lima beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, and squash, for periods during which our domestic production is at a minimum.

In various agreements duties have been reduced on rugs of different types, on laces, on photographic films, on glassware, bone china, and enameled ware, on safety matches, on handkerchiefs, on linen goods, and on a number of other articles of everyday use.

If the tariff is excessive, not only does it have the effect of raising the price to those who continue to buy the protected article, but many whose incomes are small find that they must go without these articles. There are undoubtedly many commodities which people would like to enjoy but of which they cannot avail themselves because selfish interests have secured a tariff rate so high that the articles must sell at prices prohibitive to a large number of consumers. Excessively high tariffs tend to act as log jams preventing the flow of goods into consumption.

The tariff lobbyist in his zest for scarcity conditions for his product frequently does not stop at securing rates which will restrict imports that directly compete with his product, but seeks to prevent through high tariffs imports of products that compete only indirectly with his commodity. One hears a great deal of criticism these days against the concept of scarcity economics, but the tariff lobbyist was historically the first to introduce that concept

into American thinking. The agricultural and mining groups which have pressed for various types of controls in the interest of scarcity and higher prices have simply been operating on a high-tariff idea with reverse English.

I do not mean to say that production should not be rationally controlled, whether it be industrial or agricultural. Production must be for the market; but, if the producers can control the situation without the tempering effect of the Government or of public opinion, they will carry the scarcity concept to extremes harmful to the consumer and to the economic organization of the country. The producer, whether industrial or agricultural, is entitled to a fair price, not a monopoly price. A fair price is one which makes possible decent wages and profits, but no industrial or agricultural group has the right to exact from the public prices that are excessive; and if it does this by political pressure it is using its power to secure special privilege; and the multiplication of special privilege is destructive of democracy.

Rarely does the producer who has the power to introduce artificial scarcity understand the wisdom of restraint. The Government may be able to correct such tendencies, but the most effective force is public opinion; and the best antidote to excessive protectionism and the rapacity of high-tariff lobbies is an understanding on the part of such groups as yours of the tariff question in all its implications.

If the cattle interests, speaking through their lobbies, demand the exclusion of canned corned beef by increased tariffs or other means of a like character, they seek to deprive the consumers of a product which the consumer wishes to have and which is not produced in volume to meet normal demand in this country.

The advocates of scarcity, as exemplified in demands for exclusion of such products, often defeat their own ends, because the alternative to a can of corned beef is not a tenderloin steak or lamb chops. If the housewife finds the cost of canned corned beef raised to a point where she feels that she cannot afford it she will select perhaps some other kind of canned food. In

other words, a can of pork and beans or of chili con carne will be probably the competitor of the canned corned beef rather than some other more expensive kind of meat. Producers seem to find it most difficult to learn the lesson of excessive prices, as illustrated in the way high meat prices recently resulted in a consumers' strike, which then had to be overcome by extensive and costly publicity.

Imported lace, because of attractive new designs, may stimulate the use of lace by the dressmakers, with the result that the domestic production of lace tends to increase rather than decrease. The exclusion of imported lace may, on the other hand, have the effect only of reducing the interest of the style makers in lace for women's garments, with the result, actually apparent in recent years, that little or no lace will be imported and little or no lace domestically produced.

The apple producers of the country might succeed in putting a high tariff on bananas so that bananas would be greatly increased in price and consumption reduced; but what makes the apple interests certain that when people cannot get a banana they will reach for an apple?

The basic fallacy in the scarcity philosophy is that generally people do not have to buy any particular product, and when prices are increased through one device or another, including the tariff, consumers turn to alternative opportunities. A radio may be a competitor not of another radio but of a new dress for the lady of the house, who has with her limited budget to think always in terms of alternative purchases.

Many examples could be cited. As I have said, it is not economically desirable to have gluts of any kinds of products so that they have to be sold for less than they cost to produce. A reasonable adjustment of supply to demand is fully justified; but, let me stress the importance of reasonableness. Let me point out that the wise manufacturer or producer

seeks broad distribution at small profits because of his desire to hold the consumer's loyalty. The consumer rightly resents being forced to pay prices geared to monopoly profits; but though maximum sales at fair prices is sound business policy, the consumer has the responsibility of constantly bringing this truth home to those who cater to his wants and seek his steady patronage.

The most wholesome development, in my opinion, in the country today is the awakened interest and developing understanding on the part of the consumers of the country in the basic economic problems that we must face and solve if we are to make our democracy truly succeed. It is the function of business, industry, agriculture, mining, and government to work cooperatively for the purpose of increasing the country's total consumption of goods and services. This is merely another way of saying that all should seek and strive for increase in the national income. The possibilities for expansion in the national income and consequently the real wages of all are almost unlimited. The impediments to that expansion are maladjustments in the economic organization of the country which occur from time to time. The reduction to a minimum of special private monopolistic privileges and the giving of full play to the creative and productive possibilities of the people would bring a stability into the economic system which we have not in the past enjoyed for any long uninterrupted period. Such stability, through the minimizing of monopolistic tendencies would insure steady progress toward greater and greater national well-being. In this matter the making of the tariff an instrument of national progress rather than one of special privilege is vital. It is the responsibility of members of an organization like yours interested in the consumer, and hence in all the people, to exert every effort to bring about and maintain the conditions necessary to this achievement.

## Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

### MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press September 14]

NOTE: The figures appearing in the cumulative columns of the tables relating to arms or tin-plate scrap licensed for export are not final or definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked before being used. These figures are, however, accurate as of the date of the press release in which they appear.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

#### ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1939 up to and including the month of August:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
Afghanistan.....	I (4)		\$25,000.00
Albania.....	IV (1)		360.79
Angola.....	I (4)		59.00
	V (1)		4,500.00
	(2)		883.00
Total.....			5,442.00
Argentina.....	I (4)		568.00
	(5)	\$500.00	500.00
	III (1)		275,000.00
	(2)	1,200.00	1,200.00
	IV (1)		1,096.50
	(2)		7,026.00
	V (1)		156,750.00
	(2)	71,198.40	87,617.50
	(3)		8,752.00
	VI (1)		6,310.00
	VII (2)		39,196.22
Total.....		72,898.40	584,016.22
Australia.....	I (1)	1,289.30	4,611.34
	(4)	1,019.00	5,361.64
	III (1)		4,651,190.00
	IV (1)	290.70	1,131.44
	(2)	17.38	512.05
	V (1)	4,500.00	24,296.00
	(2)	96.30	2,400.50
	(3)	183,246.00	422,298.00
Total.....		190,458.68	5,111,800.97
Bahamas.....	V (2)		40.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
Barbados.....	I (4)		\$2.00
	IV (1)		111.38
	(2)		87.00
	V (1)		1,610.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,940.38
Belgian Congo.....	V (1)		1,249.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,279.00
Belgium.....	I (1)		655.21
	(2)	\$1,200.00	8,761.00
	IV (1)	68.85	935.85
	(2)		79.48
	V (1)		20.28
	(2)		5,250.00
	(3)		86,400.00
Total.....		1,268.85	102,101.82
Bermuda.....	IV (1)	14.88	69.13
	(2)		17.46
	V (3)		9,600.00
Total.....		14.88	9,686.58
Bolivia.....	I (1)		574.00
	(4)	78.00	512.00
	IV (1)		487.39
	(2)		550.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)	3,200.00	6,972.20
	(3)	5,600.00	55,600.00
	VII (1)		988.66
Total.....		8,878.00	74,785.05
Brazil.....	I (1)		202.00
	(2)	38.00	86,038.00
	(4)	526.00	922.00
	III (1)		274,000.00
	IV (1)	1,289.37	3,241.55
	(2)	768.00	15,731.00
	V (1)	46,750.00	411,047.00
	(2)	101,944.82	160,300.72
	(3)	45,645.00	166,393.00
	VII (2)		54.85
Total.....		196,961.19	1,117,930.12
British Guiana.....	I (4)		20.00
	IV (1)		108.38
	V (3)	2,000.00	4,500.00
	VII (2)		4,200.00
Total.....		2,000.00	8,828.38
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		129.20
	(2)		102.83
	VII (2)		193.80
Total.....			425.83
British North Borneo.....	I (1)		26.43
	(2)		28.00
	V (2)		60.00
	(3)		700.00
Total.....			804.43

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
British Solomon Islands	I (2) (4)		\$175.00 10.00
Total			185.00
Bulgaria	IV (1) (2)		23.00 2.30
Total			25.30
Burma	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		522.10 228.00 1,520.35 128.46
Total			2,398.91
Canada	I (1) (2) (4) (5) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	\$6,536.51 418.00 2,460.91 600.00 549,900.00 334.37 222.61 63,949.13 20,566.95 23,000.00 729.50 13,997.62	25,046.74 418.00 17,100.17 600.00 549,900.00 5,641.36 1,088.31 863,636.18 61,877.47 163,015.92 56,284.96 318,759.49
Total		132,397.60	2,063,368.60
Ceylon	IV (1)		86.88
Chile	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) VII (2)		60.00 27.00 13,233.40 617.00 15,500.00 11,855.00
Total			41,292.40
China	I (1) (2) (3) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	1,344.00 135,407.95 1,490.00 543.00 26,042.00 1,886.00 44.00 66,261.00 1,746.52 8,082.00 49.88	1,344.00 135,407.95 1,490.00 9,278.00 26,042.00 1,886.00 176.25 259,907.00 217,842.92 95,197.00 49.88
Total		78,110.52	748,621.00
Colombia	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		179.70 170.56 4,273.65 2,026.10 507,360.00 30,140.50 126,050.00 1,085.15 840.00
Total		16,153.49	672,125.66
Costa Rica	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		13.00 2,519.65 484.00 19,000.00 6,028.54 2,781.11 867.60 1,634.93
Total		6,281.11	55,310.43
Cuba	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (2)		57.00 50,587.60 57,800.00 6,856.19 8,189.00 1,096.30

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
Cuba—Continued.	VII (1) (2)		\$3,446.34 11.00
Total		\$1,764.00	128,043.43
Curaçao	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		25.10 39.00 34.65 49.14 60.00 8,850.00
Total		34.65	9,023.24
Czechoslovakia	V (3)		12,800.00
Denmark	I (2) (4) V (1) (2) (3)		2,750.00 340.00 11,130.52 876.00 5,275.00
Total			20,371.52
Dominican Republic	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1)		35.00 100.75 48.00 3,957.00 260.00 19,000.00 250.00 11,100.00 1,714.40
Total		363.00	36,465.15
Ecuador	I (4) (5) IV (1) (2)		60.00 128.00 67.00 149.00
Total			404.00
Egypt	I (1) (5) IV (1) (2)		30.00 518.00 172.84 5.30
Total		14.88	726.14
El Salvador	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3) VII (2)	41.00	259.00 4,205.58 161.00 1,604.00 850.00 2,760.00
Total		41.00	9,739.58
Federated Malay States	I (4) IV (1) (2)		14.00 77.78 15.10
Total		18.70	106.88
Finland	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	871.60 828.33	10,330.05 7,166.74 60.00 95.67 16,400.00 142,600.00 311,000.00
Total		4,399.93	487,652.46
France	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (1)	34.45	151.94 210,000.00 452.89 51,625,560.00 39,868.70 174.95 466,962.00 3,571,709.91 16,444,101.00 4,400.00
Total		1,152,039.39	72,363,381.39



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
French Cameroun	I (1) (4)	\$32.50 5.92	\$32.50 5.92
Total		38.42	38.42
French Equatorial Africa	I (1) (4)		34.00 30.00
Total			64.00
French Indochina	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	2.30 78.31 4.93	67.50 78.31 1,154.76
Total		7.23	5,431.57
French West Africa	I (1) (4) V (2)	10.85 41.63 90.00	10.85 41.63 90.00
Total		52.48	142.48
Germany	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2)		69.05 899.46 1,134.62 290.42 12,800.00
Total		167.13	14,993.55
Great Britain	I (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)		428.85 1,000.00 31,100.00 29,649.37 430.00 11,315,600.00 1,970.00 537.78 485.85 661,134.25 1,001,605.42 1,423,162.50 241,496.59
Total		321,433.69	14,709,000.61
Greece	I (5) V (2) (3)		124,400.00 3,500.00 2,200.00
Total			130,100.00
Guatemala	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		1,850.00 28.00 28.00 60.00 7,565.00 93.00 5,487.50
Total		1,200.00	15,111.50
Haiti	I (4) IV (1) (2) VII (1) (2)		36,652.50 2,391.95 717.11 61.52 332.50
Total		38.96	40,155.58
Honduras	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) VII (2)		576.38 441.00 2,535.60 250,000.00 51.00 975.00
Total		250,325.00	254,578.98
Hong Kong	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) VII (2)	53.00 327.00 275.00	933.00 1,001.56 25,211.32 3,490.92 40.00 1,011.50
Total		655.00	31,688.30

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
Iceland	I (1) (4) V (3)		\$43.40 5.00 3,670.00
Total			3,718.40
India	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (2)	\$220.00 729.11 1,186.38 9.34 183,600.00 7,900.00	2,186.75 6,989.79 3,516.56 59.64 199,100.00 9,805.00 2,500.00 334.00
Total		193,644.83	224,491.74
Iraq	IV (1) (2) V (1) (2)		933.90 162.25 40,000.00 100.00
Total			41,196.15
Ireland	I (3) V (1) (2) (3)		26,500.00 210,000.00 4,379.00 29,286.00
Total			270,145.00
Italy	V (2) (3)		9,500.00 13,900.00
Total			23,400.00
Jamaica	I (4) IV (1) (2)		62.44 2,711.97 450.67
Total		290.93	3,225.08
Japan	V (1) (2)		757,000.00 100.00
Total			757,100.00
Kenya	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1)	196.60	1,057.80 395.35 173.20 124.36 2,300.00
Total		196.60	4,050.71
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		494.00
Liberia	I (4)		11.01
Macau	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2)		567.75 800.00 97.00 1,312.00 2,592.00
Total			5,368.75
Mauritius	I (1) (4)		96.43 86.66
Total			183.09
Mexico	I (1) (3) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		759.44 304,000.00 27,500.00 995,600.00 36,180.51 16,492.00 445,013.00 318,938.05 877,380.00 10,098.75 32,656.21
Total		390,788.50	3,076,135.96
Mozambique	I (1) (4)		30.40 111.67



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
Mozambique—Continued.	V (2) (3)		\$1,000.00 46,800.00
Total			47,942.07
Netherlands	I (2) III (1) (2) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	\$17.50 1,071,540.00 20,341.80 45.00 10,150.00 2,400.00 194,852.00	17.50 1,071,540.00 20,341.80 45.00 2,724,034.00 372,594.92 1,071,452.00 40,051.48
Total		207,419.50	5,300,078.70
Netherlands Indies	I (1) (2) (4) (5) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1)		65.25 45,645.00 356.48 4,000.00 805,362.00 21,026.80 39,662.30 193.82 129,478.00 142,478.00 129,636.30 318,210.00 10.00
Total		138,158.00	1,506,645.95
New Caledonia	I (1) (4) V (3)		547.15 846.16 14,000.00
Total		346.51	15,393.31
Newfoundland	I (1) (4) IV (2) V (2) (3)	119.00 48.00 10.50	593.04 578.47 166.53 3,000.00 14,500.00
Total		183.50	18,838.04
New Guinea, Territory of	I (1) (4) IV (2) V (2) (3)		17.00 67.56 54.00 28,100.00 101,500.00
Total		66.00	129,738.56
New Hebrides	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand	I (1) (4) IV (2) V (2) (3) VII (2)		353.66 401.88 82.68 14,731.00 19,300.00 6,000.00 9,501.59
Total		5,603.32	50,370.81
Nicaragua	I (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (2) VII (2)		1,600.00 1,345.00 20,906.00 427.00 2,059.70 52.50 882.00
Total			27,272.20
Nigeria	I (4)	33.00	41.00
Northern Ireland	IV (1) (2) VII (1)		48.00 3.57 5.76
Total			57.33
Norway	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		375.40 267.14 30.00 2.03

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
Norway—Continued.	V (2) (3) VII (2)		\$2,640.87 3,850.00 2,525.00
Total		\$35.27	9,680.44
Palestine	V (1) (2) (3)		3,052.00 60.00 850.00
Total		400.00	3,962.00
Panama	IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		56.38 465.00 5,541.13 800.00 1,754.39 1,809.20 800.00
Total		2,166.13	11,226.10
Paraguay	IV (1)		8.00
Peru	I (1) (4) II (1) III (2) (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		45.00 26,500.00 953.38 16,000.00 256,260.00 10,038.00 150.00 351.00 37,100.00 36,554.39 29,927.32 150.00 28,130.00
Total		28,400.00	442,161.27
Pitcairn Island	I (4)		7.47
Poland	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2)		118.70 44.48 1,056.55 111.39 420,000.00 175.00
Total		175.00	421,506.12
Portugal	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)		10.00 317.00 68.42 8,097.00 9,175.00 475.00
Total			18,142.42
Rumania	I (5) V (2) (3)		1,265,000.00 3,950.00 26,100.00
Total			1,295,050.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1)	282.05 45.25 30.00 11.00	782.42 303.95 201.75 11.00 1,900.00
Total		368.30	3,199.12
Straits Settlements	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		39.00 116.37 229.80 34.78
Total		18.70	419.93
Sweden	I (1) (4) V (1) (2) (3)	71.25 590.37	71.25 1,127.74 5,520.00 142,905.84 16,385.00
Total		11,661.62	166,009.83

3,212 such licenses issued during the current year.

# ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1939 up to and including the month of August under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
Switzerland.....	I (1) IV (1) V (1) V (2) V (3)		\$62.90 616.75 122,952.00 22,570.84 20,200.00
Total.....			166,402.49
Syria.....	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand.....	I (1) IV (1) IV (2) V (2) V (3)		23.58 12.18 19,739.83 41.83 32,347.61 271,960.00
Total.....		1,807.89	324,125.03
Trinidad.....	I (4) IV (1) V (2) V (3)		1.08 82.50 37.00 1,055.50 8,500.00
Total.....			9,676.08
Turkey.....	I (5) IV (1) IV (2) V (2) V (3) VI (1)		11,700.00 15,672.34 1,205.25 434,777.17 116,025.00 8,100.00
Total.....		132,727.00	587,479.76
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	IV (1) IV (2)		18.70 .80
Total.....			19.50
Union of South Africa.....	I (1) IV (1) IV (2) V (1) V (2) V (3)		1,166.68 1,805.33 3,029.46 5,450.00 11,830.07 3,765.00
Total.....		7,143.90	87,063.78
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (1) V (2) V (3)		702,900.00 61,924.23 146,408.00
Total.....			911,232.23
Uruguay.....	I (4)	13.00	13.00
Venezuela.....	I (1) I (2) I (4) IV (1) IV (2) V (1) V (2) V (3) VII (1) VII (2)		40.00 165.00 98.00 20,450.42 1,276.05 82,370.00 16,257.76 123,586.50 5,885.61 6,300.00
Total.....		64,534.54	256,429.34
Yugoslavia.....	V (1) V (2) V (3)	63,000.00 48.00	63,000.00 38,727.00 2,000.00
Total.....		63,048.00	103,727.00
Grand total.....		3,687,216.22	115,221,346.10

During the month of August, 409 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 1939
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$360.79
Angola.....	I (4) V (1) V (2)		59.00 5,927.00 545.00
Total.....		1,471.00	6,531.00
Argentina.....	I (4) I (5) III (1) IV (1) IV (2) V (1) V (2) V (3) VI (1) VII (2)		638.00 340.00 657,168.00 1,096.50 7,026.00 155,276.00 49,591.20 8,752.00 6,310.00 23,277.00
Total.....		89,661.00	909,474.70
Australia.....	I (1) I (4) IV (1) IV (2) V (1) V (2) V (3)		630.25 166.22 528.63 494.67 17,296.00 157,076.00 3,450.00
Total.....		11,042.10	187,239.91
Bahamas.....	V (2)		40.00
Barbados.....	I (4) IV (1) IV (2) V (1) V (2)		2.00 111.38 87.00 1,610.00 30.00
Total.....			1,840.38
Belgian Congo.....	V (1) V (2)		1,249.00 30.00
Total.....			1,279.00
Belgium.....	I (1) I (2) I (4) IV (1) IV (2) V (1) V (2) V (3)		655.21 8,761.00 872.30 93.62 35.11 114,800.00 5,518.00 86,400.00
Total.....		1,675.68	217,135.24
Bermuda.....	IV (1) IV (2) V (3)		69.13 17.45 9,600.00
Total.....		14.88	9,686.58

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 31, 1939
Bolivia	I (1)		\$574.00
	(2)		7,000.00
	(4)		860.00
	IV (1)		487.39
	(2)		550.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)		3,772.20
	(3)		47,200.00
	VII (1)		922.16
Total			70,466.55
Brazil	I (1)	\$157.00	202.00
	(2)	38.00	86,000.00
	(4)	263.00	1,491.00
	III (1)		668,240.00
	IV (1)		5,364.09
	(2)	4,670.00	17,681.00
	V (1)	6,806.00	517,522.00
	(2)		78,085.33
	(3)	2,855.00	110,866.00
Total		14,789.00	1,485,519.42
British Guiana	I (4)	20.00	20.00
	IV (1)		108.38
	V (3)		2,500.00
	VII (2)	2,520.00	4,200.00
Total		2,540.00	6,828.38
British Honduras	IV (1)		129.20
	(2)		75.00
	VII (2)	130.00	302.60
Total		130.00	506.80
British North Borneo	I (1)		26.43
	(2)		28.00
	V (3)		750.00
Total			804.43
British Solomon Islands	I (2)	175.00	175.00
	(4)	10.00	10.00
Total		185.00	185.00
Bulgaria	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
Total			25.30
Burma	I (1)	207.40	567.10
	(4)	68.00	203.00
	IV (1)	193.60	1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total		469.00	2,418.91
Canada	I (1)	5,608.32	19,109.86
	(2)		418.00
	(4)	3,839.00	15,787.83
	(5)	600.00	600.00
	IV (1)	295.49	5,717.55
	(2)	241.44	986.21
	V (1)	61,082.13	379,778.14
	(2)	1,252.05	37,370.08
	(3)	23,364.00	68,281.79
	VII (1)	13,923.04	49,449.27
	(2)	14,483.00	139,396.22
Total		124,689.37	716,894.95
Ceylon	IV (1)		86.88
Chile	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		116.00
	IV (1)	18.70	13,159.45
	(2)		730.00
	V (1)		1,600.00
	(2)		35.00
	VII (2)		11,855.00
Total		18.70	27,555.45
China	I (2)		135,408.00
	(3)		1,490.00
	(4)		8,735.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 1939
China—Continued.	III (1)		\$26,042.00
	IV (1)		1,760.00
	(2)		125.00
	V (1)		775,200.00
	(2)	\$152.00	115,647.00
	(3)		68,900.00
	VII (2)		49.88
Total		152.00	1,133,356.88
Colombia	I (1)		281.70
	(4)		188.32
	IV (1)	280.50	4,358.65
	(2)		3,890.10
	V (1)		230,636.00
	(2)	7,251.50	38,142.50
	(3)		120,160.00
	VII (1)		625.00
	(2)		840.00
Total		7,532.00	399,122.28
Costa Rica	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)		2,510.65
	(2)		484.00
	V (1)		34,000.00
	(2)	1,236.00	4,469.00
	(3)		23,458.00
	VII (1)		728.00
	(2)		565.92
Total		1,236.00	66,228.58
Cuba	I (1)		57.00
	(4)	40.00	50,608.00
	IV (1)		6,729.35
	(2)	54.00	8,225.00
	VII (1)		1,759.14
	(2)		11.00
Total		94.00	67,389.49
Curaçao	I (4)		25.10
	IV (2)	34.65	49.14
	(2)		60.00
	(3)		8,850.00
Total		34.65	8,984.24
Czechoslovakia	V (1)		115,500.00
	(3)		12,800.00
Total			128,300.00
Denmark	I (2)		2,750.00
	(4)		340.00
	V (1)		11,211.48
	(2)	280.00	3,266.00
	(3)		5,500.00
Total		280.00	23,067.48
Dominican Republic	I (1)		35.00
	(2)		100.75
	(4)	48.00	19,548.00
	IV (1)	363.00	3,862.00
	(2)		290.00
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		11,100.00
	VII (1)		1,714.46
Total		411.00	36,870.15
Ecuador	I (4)		60.00
	(5)		128.00
	IV (1)		34.00
	(2)		245.00
Total			467.00
Egypt	I (1)		30.00
	(5)		518.00
	IV (1)	75.50	177.51
	(2)	4.15	6.40
	V (1)		1,600.00
Total		79.65	2,331.91

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 1939
El Salvador.....	I (4)		\$139.00
	IV (1)		4,324.63
	(2)		161.00
	V (2)	\$200.00	1,504.00
	(3)		850.00
	VII (2)		2,760.00
Total.....		200.00	9,738.63
Estonia.....	V (2)		44,180.00
	VII (1)		2.07
Total.....			44,182.07
Federated Malay States.....	I (4)		14.00
	IV (1)		59.08
	(2)	5.10	66.10
Total.....		5.10	139.18
Finland.....	I (1)	264.00	8,517.05
	(4)	638.70	6,916.12
	IV (1)		60.00
	(2)		95.67
	V (1)		14,550.00
	(2)		22,150.00
	(3)		111,900.00
Total.....		902.70	164,188.84
France.....	I (1)	68.90	151.94
	(4)	253.00	339.00
	III (1)	1,638,171.00	12,238,931.00
	(2)		660.00
	IV (2)	55.00	118.00
	V (1)	96,102.00	379,062.00
	(2)	229,944.00	636,525.14
	(3)	1,478,607.00	2,405,531.00
Total.....		3,443,200.90	15,661,318.08
French Cameroun.....	I (1)	32.50	32.50
	(4)	5.92	5.92
Total.....		38.42	38.42
French Equatorial Africa.....	I (1)		34.00
	(4)		32.00
Total.....			66.00
French Indochina.....	I (1)		67.50
	(4)	15.30	78.31
	IV (1)	2,040.00	4,131.00
	(2)	396.23	1,159.26
Total.....		2,451.53	5,436.07
French West Africa.....	V (2)		95.00
Germany.....	I (1)		123.70
	(4)		793.70
	IV (1)	121.13	1,160.12
	(2)		287.42
	V (2)	13,300.00	13,300.00
	(3)		7,000.00
Total.....		13,421.13	22,664.94
Great Britain.....	I (1)	38.00	153.85
	(2)	1,000.00	1,000.00
	(3)		34,585.00
	(4)	222.01	62,617.32
	III (1)	295,050.00	19,192,356.00
	IV (1)	248.38	965.28
	(2)	48.95	451.35
	V (1)	20,061.00	492,464.00
	(2)	9,945.00	447,768.08
	(3)	107,250.00	649,223.50
	VII (2)	20,469.00	277,843.00
Total.....		454,332.34	21,159,427.58
Greece.....	V (2)		3,500.00
	(3)		2,200.00
Total.....			5,700.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 1939
Guatemala.....	I (4)		\$1,850.00
	IV (1)		28.00
	(2)		28.00
	V (2)		150.00
	(3)		7,565.00
	VII (1)		93.00
	(2)		4,588.00
Total.....			14,302.00
Haiti.....	I (4)	\$34,790.00	36,652.50
	IV (1)		2,380.75
	(2)	398.00	728.11
	VII (1)		30.76
	(2)		334.54
Total.....		35,188.00	40,126.66
Honduras.....	I (4)	182.00	576.38
	IV (1)		441.00
	(2)	1,030.00	2,535.60
	V (2)		51.00
	VII (2)		650.00
Total.....		1,212.00	4,253.98
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		818.40
	(4)		654.68
	IV (1)		22,608.78
	(2)		3,215.92
	V (2)		40.00
	VII (2)		1,037.86
Total.....			28,375.64
Iceland.....	I (1)	43.40	43.40
	(4)		5.00
	V (3)		3,670.00
Total.....		43.40	3,718.40
India.....	I (1)		1,535.60
	(4)	1,033.08	4,877.10
	IV (1)	471.08	2,645.26
	(2)	5.00	80.30
	V (1)		13,180.00
	(2)		1,905.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total.....		1,529.16	27,027.26
Iraq.....	IV (1)	178.97	975.08
	(2)	36.05	162.85
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total.....		215.02	41,237.93
Ireland.....	I (3)		26,500.00
	(4)		4,958.00
	V (1)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,300.00
	(3)		29,298.00
Total.....			275,656.00
Italy.....	V (2)		26,740.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total.....			40,640.00
Jamaica.....	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)	609.13	2,656.97
	(2)	15.50	453.67
Total.....		624.63	3,173.08
Japan.....	IV (1)		6,380.00
	(1)		32,000.00
	(2)		235,110.00
Total.....			273,490.00
Kenya.....	I (1)	93.25	954.45
	(4)	18.00	395.35



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 1939
Kenya—Continued.	IV (1)		\$173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total		\$111.25	3,947.36
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		864.00
Liberia	I (1)		30.80
	(4)		11.03
Total			41.83
Macau	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		3,576.00
	(4)	97.00	613.00
	IV (2)	1,276.00	1,276.00
Total		1,373.00	6,032.75
Mauritius	I (1)		216.00
	(4)		123.66
Total			339.66
Mexico	I (1)		765.94
	(2)		175.00
	(3)		76,000.00
	(4)		9,330.00
	III (1)		935,600.00
	IV (1)		18,183.89
	(2)		16,660.00
	V (1)	7,250.00	308,800.00
	(2)		324,731.00
	(3)		870,746.00
	VII (1)	5,619.50	12,559.50
	(2)		23,106.08
Total		12,869.50	2,596,717.41
Morocco	I (4)		9.00
Mozambique	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)	20,610.00	20,610.00
Total		20,610.00	21,752.07
Netherlands	I (2)		17.50
	III (2)		449.00
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)	131,229.00	604,029.00
	(2)		213,301.67
	(3)	21,800.00	620,560.00
	VII (2)	4,980.00	51,399.00
Total		172,666.50	1,489,801.17
Netherlands Indies	I (1)		65.25
	(2)		45,645.00
	(4)	68.11	333.48
	(5)		495,550.00
	III (1)		4,971,143.00
	(2)		21,026.80
	IV (1)		39,662.30
	(2)	20.82	314.82
	V (1)	64,739.00	77,739.00
	(2)	30,002.00	69,640.10
	(3)	141,335.00	176,335.00
	VII (1)		10.00
Total		236,164.93	5,897,404.75
New Caledonia	I (1)		440.20
	(4)	346.51	847.75
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total		346.51	15,287.95
Newfoundland	I (1)		119.00
	(4)		327.00
	IV (2)		32.50
	V (2)		2,740.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total		478.50	18,469.87

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 1939
New Guinea, Territory of	I (1)		\$17.00
	(4)		44.56
	IV (2)		63.00
	V (2)	\$7,885.00	15,699.00
	(3)		42,500.00
Total		7,885.00	58,323.56
New Hebrides	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand	I (1)		466.61
	(4)	154.80	562.43
	IV (2)		106.58
	V (1)		4,500.00
	(2)		12,732.00
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (1)		5,578.00
	(2)	1,702.00	5,964.00
Total		1,856.80	49,259.62
Nicaragua	I (2)		1,600.00
	(4)		1,345.00
	III (1)		20,906.00
	IV (1)		427.00
	V (2)		2,059.70
	(3)		30.00
	VII (2)		879.50
Total			27,247.20
Nigeria	I (4)	8.00	8.00
Northern Ireland	IV (1)		48.00
	(2)		3.87
	VII (1)		5.76
Total			57.33
Norway	I (1)		480.40
	(4)	62.01	230.75
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		2.03
	V (2)	850.00	4,326.87
	(3)		3,832.00
	VII (2)		2,471.00
Total		912.01	11,373.05
Palestine	V (1)		3,052.00
	(2)		72.00
	(3)		404.00
Total			3,528.00
Panama	IV (1)		56.38
	(2)		465.00
	V (1)		4,100.00
	(2)		800.00
	VII (1)		1,486.00
	(2)		2,188.00
			728.00
Total			9,823.38
Paraguay	IV (1)		8.00
Peru	I (1)		45.00
	(2)		37,000.00
	(4)		955.36
	III (2)	64,065.00	1,083,240.00
	(1)		10,678.40
	IV (1)		208.50
	(2)		351.00
	V (1)		9,085.00
	(2)		89,404.00
	(3)	14,325.00	62,397.00
	VII (1)		150.00
	(2)		28,810.00
Total		78,450.00	1,322,324.86
Pitcairn Island	I (4)		7.47
Poland	I (1)		118.70
	(4)		167.48
	IV (1)		1,056.55
	(2)		111.39



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 1939
Poland—Continued.	V (1)		\$257,705.00
	(2)	\$39.00	39.00
Total.....		39.00	259,198.12
Portugal.....	I (4)	10.00	10.00
	IV (1)		317.00
	V (1)	1,250.00	9,135.00
	(2)		6,280.00
	(3)	475.00	28,475.00
Total.....		1,735.00	44,217.00
Rumania.....	I (5)		835,000.00
	V (3)		3,970.00
	(3)		26,190.00
Total.....			865,160.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)	109.55	609.92
	(4)	29.25	277.95
	IV (1)		40.00
	V (1)		1,900.00
Total.....		138.80	2,827.87
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		39.00
	(4)	43.74	116.37
	IV (1)		210.80
	(2)		34.76
Total.....		43.74	400.93
Sweden.....	I (1)	38.75	38.75
	(4)	14.00	580.77
	V (1)		2,000.00
	(2)	17,806.00	85,924.44
	(3)	1,985.00	5,385.00
Total.....		19,846.75	93,928.96
Switzerland.....	I (1)		62.90
	IV (1)		634.75
	V (1)		245,697.00
	(2)	9,000.00	13,544.00
	(3)		20,200.00
Total.....		9,000.00	280,138.65
Syria.....	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand.....	I (1)		23.58
	(1)	12.18	12.18
	IV (1)	1,501.89	19,496.73
	(2)	10.83	41.83
	V (2)	11,604.00	65,167.61
	(3)		271,960.00
Total.....		13,128.90	356,701.93
Trinidad.....	I (4)		1.08
	IV (1)		79.50
	(2)	37.00	37.00
	V (2)		1,051.50
	(3)		10,000.00
Total.....		37.00	11,169.08
Turkey.....	IV (1)		170.34
	(2)		5.25
	V (2)	101,539.00	170,190.00
	(3)	25.00	25.00
Total.....		101,564.00	170,390.59
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	IV (1)		18.70
	(2)		.80
Total.....			19.50
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)	52.10	1,083.17
	(4)	94.22	1,716.28
	IV (1)	264.13	2,286.36
	(2)	18.00	344.24

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		August 1939	8 months ending August 1939
Union of South Africa—Contd.	V (1)	\$20,813.00	\$63,178.00
	(2)	334.00	10,553.57
	(3)		3,765.00
Total.....		21,575.45	82,926.62
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (1)		845,966.00
	(2)		65,705.78
	(3)		146,408.00
Total.....			1,058,079.78
Uruguay.....	I (4)	13.00	13.00
	V (2)		160.00
Total.....		13.00	173.00
Venezuela.....	I (1)		40.00
	(2)		41.00
	(4)		57.00
	IV (1)	1,306.80	20,177.57
	(2)	69.94	1,286.75
	V (1)		16,222.00
	(2)	2,550.00	18,967.00
	(3)	25,000.00	129,136.50
	VII (1)	2,002.04	5,744.97
	(2)		6,060.00
Total.....		30,928.78	197,732.79
Windward Islands.....	IV (1)		48.00
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		182,036.00
	(2)	12,564.00	24,327.00
	(3)		1,906.00
Total.....		12,564.00	208,269.00
Grand total.....		4,954,215.78	58,499,588.65

### ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of August 1939:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Canada.....	V (1)	\$4,500.00	\$5,850.00
	(3)	1,350.00	
	(3)		
El Salvador.....	V (2)	100.00	100.00
France.....	I (4)	3,710.00	4,459.76
	VII (1)	749.76	
	(1)	212.50	
Germany.....	I (4)	212.50	212.50
Great Britain.....	I (4)	219.50	219.50
Netherlands.....	I (4)	160.50	160.50
Total.....			11,002.26

During the month of August, 10 arms import licenses were issued, making a total of 126 such licenses issued during the current year.

### CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see pages 74-76 of the *Bulletin* of July 22, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 4)].

### SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with Article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ( $C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$ ) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph issued by the Secretary of State during August 1939, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Sections	Value	Total
30.....	(1) (2) (3) (5)	\$1,075.00 50.00 7,619.00 10,015.03	\$18,768.03

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during August 1939 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$948.50	\$5,047.44
(3).....	2,742.00	
(5).....	1,356.94	

### TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1939, up to and including the month of August, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	August 1939		8 months ending August 31, 1939	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	1,635	\$31,501.25	8,853	\$165,676.77

During the month of August, 29 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 142 such licenses issued during the current year.

### HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of August 1939 authorizing

the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Chief Dispenser, St. Thomas Hospital.	Great Britain.	1,428	\$168.00
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Oxygen Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Canada....	784	32.60
Puritan Compressed Gas Corp.	Audrain & Medina.	Cuba.....	143.3	40.00
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	The Clarendon Laboratory, University Museum.	Great Britain.	200	30.00
Total.....				270.60

## International Conferences, Commissions, etc.

### FIRST PAN AMERICAN HOUSING CONFERENCE

[Released to the press September 11]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Argentine Government to participate in the First Pan American Housing Conference, which will be held at Buenos Aires from October 2 to 7, 1939. The Conference is being convened pursuant to resolutions of the Seventh and Eighth International Conferences of American States and will undertake a practical study of the hygienic, economic, and social aspects of the low-cost housing program.

The President has approved the designation of the following delegates to the forthcoming meeting:

The Honorable Claude G. Bowers, American Ambassador, Santiago, Chile, *chairman*  
Mr. C. B. Baldwin, Assistant Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Raymond T. Cahill, Assistant Administrator, Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Silver L. Tesone, Chief Architect, Technical Division, United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

The Argentine Government has arranged for a housing exhibit to be held in conjunction with this Conference. The interested departments and agencies of the Government, including the Federal Housing Administration, United States Housing Authority, and the Farm Security Administration, have prepared in collaboration with the Central Housing Committee a comprehensive exhibit, containing photographs, charts, panels, and Government publications, which has already been forwarded to Buenos Aires.

## ***Treaty Information***

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### **RESTRICTION OF WAR**

#### **Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of Armies in the Field (Treaty Series No. 847)**

##### *Germany*

In accordance with article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of Armies in the Field, signed July 27, 1929, the German Chargé in Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated September 5, 1939, that the Government of the German Reich has empowered the German Red Cross to cooperate in the official medical services of the German armed forces.

### **MUTUAL GUARANTEES**

#### **Anglo-Polish Agreement of Mutual Assistance**

The text of the Anglo-Polish Agreement of Mutual Assistance, which was signed on August 25, 1939, and which became effective on signature, is printed below as published in the *London Daily Telegraph*:

##### **ANGLO-POLISH AGREEMENT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE**

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Polish Government, desiring to place on a permanent basis the collaboration between their respective countries resulting from the assurances of mutual assistance of a defensive character which they have already exchanged, have resolved to conclude an agreement for that purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: The Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, K. G., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Polish Government: His Excellency Count Edward Raczyński, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish Republic in London;

Who, having exchanged their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

##### *Article 1*

Should one of the Contracting Parties become engaged in hostilities with a European Power in consequence of aggression by the latter against that Contracting Party, the other Contracting Party will at once give the Contracting Party engaged in hostilities all the support and assistance in its power.

##### *Article 2*

(1) The provisions of Article 1 will also apply in the event of any action by a European Power which clearly threatened, directly or indirectly, the independence of one of the Contracting Parties, and was of such a nature that the Party in question considered it vital to resist it with its armed forces.

(2) Should one of the Contracting Parties become engaged in hostilities with a European Power in consequence of action by that Power which threatened the independence or neutrality of another European State in such a way as to constitute a clear menace to the security of that Contracting Party, the provisions of Article 1 will apply, without prejudice, however, to the rights of the other European State concerned.



*Article 3*

Should a European Power attempt to undermine the independence of one of the Contracting Parties by processes of economic penetration or in any other way, the Contracting Parties will support each other in resistance to such attempts. Should the European Power concerned thereupon embark on hostilities against one of the Contracting Parties, the provisions of Article 1 will apply.

*Article 4*

The methods of applying the undertakings of mutual assistance provided for by the present Agreement are established between the competent naval, military and air authorities of the Contracting Parties.

*Article 5*

Without prejudice to the foregoing undertakings of the Contracting Parties to give each other mutual support and assistance immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, they will exchange complete and speedy information concerning any development which might threaten their independence, and, in particular, concerning any development which threatened to call the said undertakings into operation.

*Article 6*

(1) The Contracting Parties will communicate to each other the terms of any undertakings of assistance against aggression which they have already given or may in future give to other States.

(2) Should either of the Contracting Parties intend to give such an undertaking after the coming into force of the present Agreement, the other Contracting Party shall, in order to ensure the proper functioning of the Agreement, be informed thereof.

(3) Any new undertaking which the Contracting Parties may enter into in future shall neither limit their obligations under the pres-

ent Agreement nor indirectly create new obligations between the Contracting Party not participating in these undertakings and the third State concerned.

*Article 7*

Should the Contracting Parties be engaged in hostilities in consequence of the application of the present Agreement, they will not conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

*Article 8*

(1) The present Agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years.

(2) Unless denounced six months before the expiry of this period it shall continue in force, each Contracting Party having thereafter the right to denounce it at any time by giving six months' notice to that effect.

(3) The present Agreement shall come into force on signature.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in English in duplicate, at London, the 25th of August, 1939. A Polish text shall subsequently be agreed upon between the Contracting Parties, and both texts will then be authentic.

**AVIATION**

**Agreement With Argentina for the Detail of Military Aviation Instructors**

On September 12, 1939, an agreement between the United States and Argentina was signed by the Secretary of War on behalf of this Government and the Argentine Ambassador in Washington acting as representative and agent of the Argentine Ministry of War, regarding the detail of United States Army Air Corps officers to assist the Argentine War Department. The agreement provides that it shall continue in effect for 1 year from the date of signature and may be extended for a further

period of 1 year by mutual consent. It may be canceled by either party subject to 30 days' notice.

## POSTAL

### Parcel Post Agreement With Barbados

An agreement for the exchange of parcels by parcel post between the United States and Barbados was signed at Bridgetown on August 14, 1939, and at Washington on September 13, 1939. Article XXXII of the agreement provides that it enter into force on the first day of November 1938 and shall remain in operation until the expiration of 1 year from the date on which it may have been denounced by either of the two postal administrations. Detailed regulations for carrying out the agreement were signed on the same dates and are annexed to the agreement.

### Parcel Post Agreement With Egypt

An agreement concerning the exchange of parcels post between the United States and Egypt was signed at Cairo on July 17, 1939, and at Washington on September 13, 1939.

Article XXX provides that the agreement shall become effective upon ratification, but, pending ratification, it may be put into force administratively on a date to be mutually settled between the postal administrations of the two countries. It will remain in effect as long

as it has not been terminated 6 months in advance by one or the other of the two administrations. Detailed regulations for carrying out the agreement were signed on the same dates and are annexed to the agreement.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### Regional Radio Convention of Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone

#### *Canal Zone*

The American Minister to Guatemala reported by a telegram dated September 8, 1939, that he had on that day deposited with the Guatemalan Government the instrument of ratification by the United States in behalf of the Canal Zone of the Regional Radio Convention of Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone, signed on December 8, 1938.

The convention provides that it "shall become effective, as between ratifying Governments, thirty days after instruments of ratification have been deposited by at least two of them, with the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Government of Guatemala." It will therefore enter into force as between the Canal Zone and Guatemala on October 8, 1939, Guatemala being the only other country which has deposited its instrument of ratification.

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